



Southwick Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1966

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
(as at May 1966)

Chairman	- Councillor J.W.Hobbs
Vice-Chairman	- Councillor R.R.Kenward
Ex-Officio	- Councillor T.J.Marsh C.C.,J.P. (Chairman of the Council)

M e m b e r s

Councillor W.H.Blagden
Councillor Mrs. J.M.A.Dean
Councillor B.F.Lloyd
Councillor Mrs. I.J.Sweet

--ooOoo--

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health - Rosetta Barker
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector - ~~/~~ C.W. Beddis (resigned May 1966)
/ E. Ismay (started July 1966)

Clerical Staff - Mrs. M.J. Davidson
(resigned Mar. 1966)
- Miss C.A. Cheney
(started Aug. 1966)
- Mrs. J.L. Bancroft

Rodent Operator - B.R. Roberts
(retired May 1966)
- A.J. Bowles
(started May 1966)

~~/~~ Holds (a) The Certificate of the late Royal
Sanitary Institute and Sanitary
Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
(b) The Certificate of the late Royal
Sanitary Institute for Inspection
of Meat and Other Foods.

--ooOoo--

Telephone
Shoreham-by-Sea 4242

Public Health Department,
St. Wilfrid's,
Ham Road,
Shoreham-by-Sea,
Sussex.

September 1967

To the Chairman and Members
Southwick Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1966.

The Estimated Mid-Year Home Population was 11,900 persons, this being 60 less than in 1965. Births numbered 144 (141 in 1965), and of these 11 were illegitimate (9 in 1965). There were 3 stillbirths (0 in 1965). Deaths from all causes totalled 169 (180 in 1965) and there was one death of an infant under one year of age (3 in 1965). There were two deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis (0 in 1965). Cancer was the cause of death of 41 persons (34 in 1965). Motor vehicle accidents were the cause of 2 deaths and all other accidents caused 5 deaths (4 and 2 in 1965). There were 2 suicides, one male and one female each in the 55 - 64 years age group (0 in 1965).

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Housing and Public Health Committee for their interest and support. I thank the Heads of other departments for information they have supplied for this Report and I thank also the staff of my department.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant

Rosetta Barker

Medical Officer of Health.

S O C I A L C O N D I T I O N S A N D S T A T I S T I C S

Southwick is a small urban district situated on the south coast about five miles west of Brighton and about six miles east of Worthing.

The town is mainly residential. Industrial hereditaments form .48% in number and 7.94, of total rateable value.

The chief industries carried on in the town are thermoplastic injection moulding, electricity production, engineering, dyeing, sheet metal work, the manufacture of lingerie, and work in connection with the harbour and adjacent docks.

The District is divided into five wards for local government electoral purposes. The five Wards are each represented by three Councillors.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	1127
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Home Population	11,900
Rateable Value as at 31st. December 1965	£888,753
Rateable Value as at 31st. December 1966	£891,409
Sum represented by penny rate	£3,544
Number of inhabited units as at 31st. December 1966 according to Rate Book	4290

Recreational Facilities. There are 53.8 acres of recreation areas in the town. These include:

1. Southwick Recreation Ground - 22.4 acres
2. Fishersgate Recreation Ground - 3.3 acres
3. The Green - 6.0 acres
4. Cromleigh Way Playground - 2.6 acres
5. Kingston Lane Playing Fields - 3.8 acres
6. The Beach - 10.8 acres

7. Southwick Tennis and Croquet Club - 4.9 acres

The facilities provided at these recreational grounds include football pitches (one enclosed), hockey pitches, cricket squares, bowling greens, hard and grass tennis courts, an adventure playground, and children's play areas. On one ground there is an area for roller skating, and at another there is a hall with stage and seating accommodation for approximately 100 persons. A Youth Club has its headquarters at one of the grounds.

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT

In 1956, two of the older areas in the town, namely the Fishersgate Area and the Central Area were scheduled as areas of Comprehensive Development under the West Sussex Development Plan.

The Fishersgate Area covered eleven acres, seven of which were scheduled for industrial redevelopment and four for residential redevelopment. The Central Area originally comprised 16.64 acres but approximately 2.36 acres have been taken for the West Sussex County Council's recent proposals for the improvement of A.259, leaving 14.28 acres.

The Comprehensive Development was undertaken by the Southwick Urban District Council. The scheme involved the demolition of 390 dwellings and the transfer of the established shops to a new site in a more convenient and central position.

The residential redevelopment in the Fishersgate Area provided for 136 units of housing, and included a launderette, a block of 4 shops and 42 garages, all of which have been completed. Planning for the industrial redevelopment has been commenced.

The North part of the Central Area was developed as the Shopping Centre, which occupies 4.9 acres and comprises 39 shops, 22 maisonettes and 16 flats together with garages. The Shopping Centre was officially opened in 1962. The development on the site is not quite complete.

The South part of the Central Area covers an area of 9.38 acres scheduled for residential redevelopment to provide 299 units of housing. By the end of 1966, the number of housing units completed was 139. The scheme also included the rebuilding of a public house and of a printing works and these have been rebuilt. Car parking is being provided for on the scale of two cars per three dwellings.

VITAL STATISTICS - 1966

These vital statistics are calculated on an
Estimated Mid-Year Home Population of 11,900

BIRTHS

Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	59	74	133
Illegitimate	4	7	11
	63	81	144

Rate per 1000 population 12.1
Rate after applying Area Comparability Factor 13.8

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total
live births) 7.6

Stillbirths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	2	1	3

Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths 20.4

Total Live and Stillbirths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	61	75	136
Illegitimate	4	7	11
	65	82	147

DEATHS

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	0	0	0
Illegitimate	0	1	1
	0	1	1

See Note on page 10 - Comparative Statistics.

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	6.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	0.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	90.9

Neo-nata Mortality Rate

(deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	6.9
--	-----

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

(deaths under one week per 1000 total live births)	6.9
---	-----

Perinatal Mortality Rate

(stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths)	27.2
--	------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	0
Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths	0.0

PARTICULARS OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

There was one death of a female infant aged sixteen hours. The cause of death was certified as:- Ia. Prematurity (26 weeks gestation).

[illegible]

Crude Death Rate from all causes per 1000 population	.	.	.	14.2
Adjusted Death Rate	.	.	.	11.6
Number of deaths from Cancer	.	.	.	41

The causes of death listed on the preceding pages are according to the International Statistical Classification of Causes of Death. Below are shown the cause headings to which no deaths of Southwick residents were allocated in 1966.

- 2. Tuberculosis, other
- 3. Syphilitic Disease
- 4. Diphtheria
- 5. Whooping Cough
- 6. Meningococcal Infections
- 7. Acute Poliomyelitis
- 8. Measles
- 16. Diabetes
- 27. Gastritis, Enteritis and
Diarrhoea
- 30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion
- 36. Homicide

Comparative Statistics 1966. In order that birth rates and death rates can be compared with those of other districts and with England and Wales, the Registrar General provides "Area Comparability Factors". When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other district for that year.

Below are shown the adjusted birth rate and the adjusted death rate for Southwick and the crude rates for England and Wales. A number of other statistical data are also given

	Southwick	England & Wales
Birth Rate	13.8	17.7
Death Rate	11.6	11.7
Infant Mortality Rate	6.9	19.0
Neonatal Mortality Rate	6.9	12.9
Early Neonatal M.R.	6.9	11.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate	27.2	26.3

I N F E C T I O U S D I S E A S E S

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Pneumonia(acute)
Dysentery	Poliomyelitis
Encephalitis(infective)	Puerperal Fever
Encephalitis(post-infectious)	Relapsing Fever
Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning(or suspected Food Poisoning)	Smallpox
Malaria	Tuberculosis
Measles	Typhoid Fever
Meningococcal Infection	Typhus
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Whooping Cough

Below is a list of the diseases notified during 1966 and the number of notifications of each received:

Food Poisoning	.	1
Measles	.	18
Scarlet Fever	.	7

Food Poisoning

This notification was in respect of a girl of school age. Enquiries revealed that a relative of this girl in another household had also had the disease, and from information obtained during the course of investigation, it appeared that these two cases were part of a general outbreak affecting adjacent districts also. The organism was *Salmonella typhi-murium*(phage type 1a) and the suspected food was pork. The onset of the illness was in June 1966 and both of the Southwick patients continued to excrete the organism until March 1967.

Public Health(Leprosy)Regulations 1966

The Public Health(Leprosy)Regulations, 1966 came into operation on 1st. March 1966. These Regulations provide for the notification by medical practitioners to medical officers of health of all cases of leprosy

and for the transmission of this information by medical officers of health to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

Bacteriological Examinations.

As an aid to diagnosis and for the detection of carriers of pathogenic organisms, specimens of various kinds are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination. During 1966 thirty-four specimens in connection with infectious disease were submitted for examination.

International Sanitary Regulations

During 1966, three hundred and twenty-four International Vaccination Certificates were duly authenticated. These were for vaccination against Smallpox, Cholera, Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid.

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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The Brighton Corporation is the Water Undertaker for the District and it supplies all the houses in Southwick with a direct supply.

I am indebted to Mr. J.L. Fairbank, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer and Manager, Brighton Corporation Water Department for the following information about the water supply to the District during 1966.

1. The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.
2. Bacteriological examination of raw waters were made at weekly intervals in the Department's Laboratory except in certain instances where bacteriological pollution was present in any raw water when samples were examined daily. The treated waters at all Stations have been examined on a daily basis. The total number of raw and treated water samples taken from the Pumping Stations together with a summary of the bacteriological results obtained is given below.

WATER	Number of samples examined	No. showing presence of Coliform organisms in 100 ml.	No. showing presence of E. Coli in 100 ml. or less	No. showing Coliform organisms absent from 100 ml.
Raw	542	190	159	352
Chloraminated	3221	3	0	3218

Colony counts at 22°C. after three days and 37°C after one day's incubation were, except in the case of Mile Oak, generally low in number. Three samples of treated waters out of a total of 3221 examined showed the presence of coliform organisms. It is felt, in view of the presence of the correct amount of chloramine in each of these samples, that such results were due possibly to faulty sampling or examination technique.

Daily samples of raw and treated waters were again taken at Mile Oak Pumping Station from 30th June to 30th December as a result of pollution of the underground water following upon heavy rainfall during June of last year. The pollution was of such a nature that the Surveyor of the Portslade Urban District Council was requested to examine further the sewer in the Mile Oak area, even though this had been investigated and repaired in the vicinity

of Mile Oak Pumping Station during the latter half of 1965. The results obtained during December of 1966 show that as faults in the sewerage system are uncovered and repaired, pollution of this water is getting progressively less. Abbreviated chemical examinations were carried out at weekly intervals throughout the year on all raw waters and a general chemical and mineral examination has been made on six samples of each of the Department's sources. Copies of the reports on these examinations made on all raw waters in November 1966 are appended.*

Bacteriological examination together with chloramine determinations have also been made on 974 samples of water from service reservoirs. Of this total seven samples showed the presence of coliform organisms in low numbers. Two of these were taken from Telscombe Reservoir, two from Lancing North Reservoir and one from High Park Reservoir.

A total number of 9395 samples were examined in the Department's Laboratory during the year. Of these, 3,373 samples were submitted from the Worthing Water Department.

3. Since all the water is obtained from the chalk, there is little likelihood of any plumbo solvent action and no evidence of such action is apparent.

4. Chlorination with post ammoniation of all raw waters is practised continuously with the exception of the pumping stations at Patcham, Mile Oak, Sompting and Lewes Road, where super and dechlorination is utilised before the addition of ammonia to form chloramine in the final treated water.

In the event of any raw water showing evidence of bacterial pollution, sampling is increased to daily intervals and a survey of the catchment area is made in an effort to locate the cause of such pollution. In addition, if it is considered necessary appropriate adjustment of those gas dosages used in the sterilisation process is made.

*With respect to the Southwick Urban District, copies of the reports on samples taken from the Shoreham Pumping Station, Mile Oak Pumping Station and Sompting Pumping Station respectively are given in the Table which follows.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF WATER 1966
(Expressed in mgm. per Litre)

Pumping Station	Colour (Hazen)	Turbidity	Taste	Odour	pH.	Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	Chlorides	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Aluminium Nitrogen	Nitrite Nitrogen	Oxidised Nitrogen	Oxygen Absorbed	Temporary Hardness	Permanent Hardness	Total Hardness	Total Solids (dried at 180 °C)	Fluoride
Mile Oak Pumping Station (raw)	3	Clear	Normal	Nil	7.35	176.0	24.8	Nil	0.048	Nil	4.8	0.20	176.0	35.0	211.0	303.0	0.1
Shoreham Pumping Station (Chloraminated)	3	Clear	Normal	Nil	7.2	183.0	31.9	0.030	0.019	Nil	6.05	0.10	183.0	38.0	221.0	335.0	0.1
Sompting Pumping Station (raw)	3	Clear	Normal	Nil	7.4	182.0	23.9	Nil	0.017	Nil	5.25	0.10	182.0	31.0	213.0	302.0	0.1

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Portslade and Southwick Outfall Sewerage Board is the authority responsible for the disposal of sewage in the District.

The whole of the District is served by a system of foul sewers discharging into the Sewerage Board's intercepting and tank sewers and from these by a controlled discharge well out at sea. There is no treatment of the sewage.

An investigation has been started into the Council's Storm Water Drainage System for the lowest level part of the District with a view to obviating the difficulties caused by the apparent inadequacy of part of this system in times of heavy rain.

In times of heavy intensity rain storms, excessive amounts of surface water run off the Downs and reach Upper Kingston Lane. To alleviate this, the Council, in conjunction with the Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council, have made additional soakaways and surface water traps across bridle paths.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse is collected, by covered refuse collecting vehicles, from every house and shop in the District each week. The refuse is taken to the Refuse Disposal Plant at Halewick Lane, Sompting which is jointly used by the Worthing Rural District Council, the Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council, the Portslade Urban District Council and the Southwick Urban District Council. At the Plant the refuse is discharged from the vehicles into a hopper and from this it passes on to a moving belt from which salvageable materials are separated out and the residue taken to pulverisers. The pulverised material is deposited in layers in the Halewick Valley.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Council has provided and maintains public conveniences at the Green and at Southwick Square for men and for women, and at the rear of the Town Hall for women.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The purpose of this Act is "to make permanent provision for preventing loss of food by infestation".

In 1966, 115 complaints were received and dealt with.

Below is a copy of the Annual Report on Rats and Mice submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS		
1. Number of properties in district	5,090	0
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	108	0
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	62	0
(ii) Mice	46	0
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	29	0
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	3	0
(ii) Mice	2	0

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats
during the year Yes

Sewer Treatment In co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and by arrangement with the Council's Engineer and Surveyor sewer tests and subsequent treatments were carried out during April and July.

For each test thirty manholes at selected points on the sewerage system were baited, takes being recorded at six.

These six manholes, together with the nearest one on either side (eighteen altogether) were subsequently poison-baited, takes being recorded at three.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 and 1961

Drainage Of 16 complaints received regarding blocked drainage systems 2 were found to relate to obstructed private drains, and these were cleared as a result of informal action by the owners or occupiers of the premises concerned.

The remainder were found on investigation to relate to "public sewers" or "combined drains" as they were termed prior to the commencement of the Public Health Act, 1936, and accordingly the obstructions in these cases were cleared by arrangement with the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

Three private drains were repaired following service of informal notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and on four occasions it was necessary to serve formal notices.

Dustbins Dustbins which are found by the House Refuse Collectors to be unsatisfactory are referred to the Public Health Department. During the year new dustbins were provided at 52 premises by the householders concerned following informal action under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936. One formal notice was served.

Verminous Premises Eight complaints were received. Disinfestation was carried out on 19 occasions for flies, fleas, bed bugs, silver fish etc. One house was disinfested and another cleansed by formal notice under Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963 CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are no activities to which the above Acts relate in the District

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

There are no current licences in the District.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Since 1957, the Southwick Council has been one of the constituent authorities of the Hove, Portslade and Southwick Joint

Committee on Atmospheric Pollution, which was formed in that year.

The Joint Committee co-operates with the Ministry of Technology (formerly known as the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research) in its investigation of atmospheric pollution, part of which investigation is the measurement and recording of the contaminants of the air, namely;

- a) deposited matter - grit and dust (undissolved deposit)
- b) smoke and sulphur dioxide.

The Joint Committee undertook to measure (a) above, and certain sites were selected in the districts of the constituent authorities by the then Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The sites are classified and numbered according to the type of deposit to be monitored.

There are two sites in Southwick; Southwick 1 which monitors general deposits on the outskirts of the town, and Southwick 3 which monitors a local industrial source in an area of low density housing. Each site is given a code number so that comparisons of similar sites throughout the the country can be made.

The deposited matter is collected at each site in a British Standards Deposit Gauge and sent monthly to the Public Analyst for analysis. A copy of the results of the analysis from each each site is sent to the Director of the Warren Spring Laboratory, Ministry of Technology and the results from all the sites in the country are published.

The results are expressed as milligrammes per square metre per day and for each code a range is given for the largest group of sites in the same code, mg/m²d. The ranges for the code numbers of the Southwick sites are given below:

Southwick 1	Code Number (National)	11	Range	50-100
Southwick 3	"	"	"	50-100

On the following two pages are graphs showing particulars of the deposits at the respective sites. Graph I relates to Site 1 and Graph II to Site 3. The pink band indicates the Range and from the graph, therefore, the relative position of the site can be seen. At Site 1 it will be seen that the relative position is mainly below and at Site 3 the same as the Range. It is important to note that any given pollution measurement characterises the locality round the site and not the whole town.

SOUTHWICK - SITE 1

DEPOSITS RECORDED BY STANDARD GAUGE (GRIT & DUST-FALL)

(expressed as milligrammes per square metre per day)

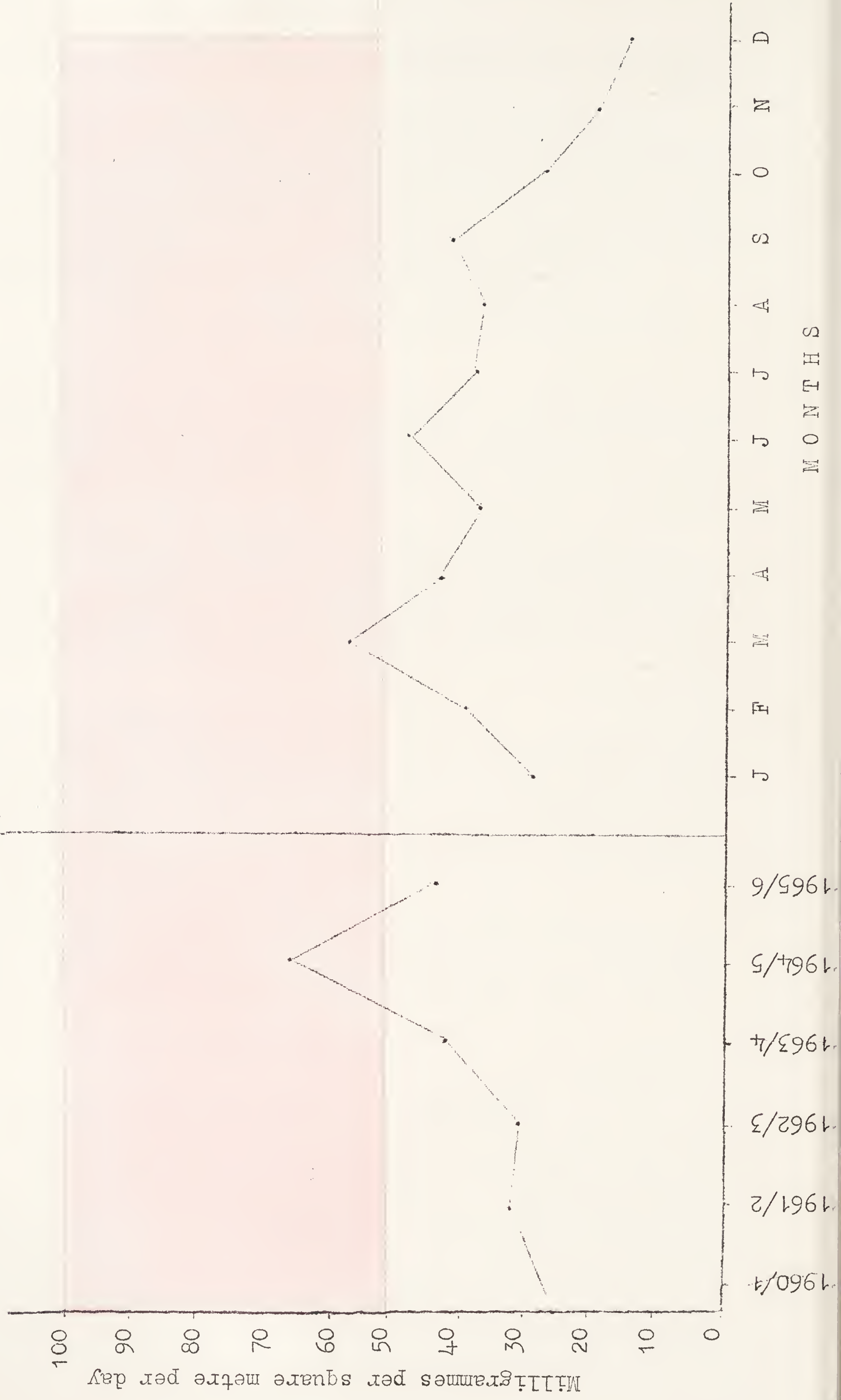
Monthly deposits averaged

for each year 1960 - 66

(year from April - March)

Monthly Deposits 1966

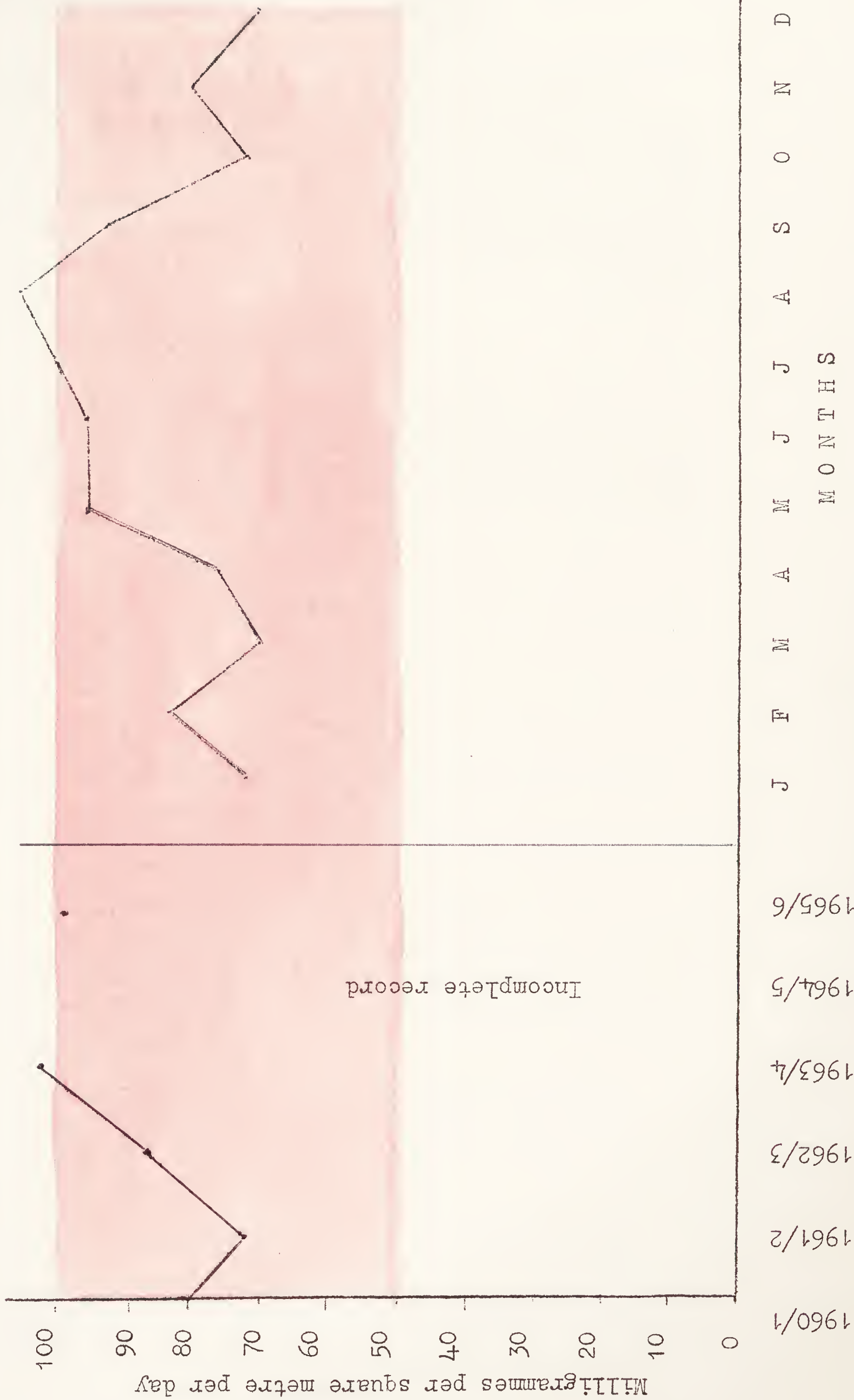
(January to December - inclusive)



DEPOSITS RECORDED BY STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGE (GRIT & DUST-FALL)
(expressed as milligrammes per square metre per day)

Monthly deposits averaged
for each year 1960 - 66
(year from April - March)

Monthly Deposits 1966
(January to December - inclusive)



NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

Unfortunately it was necessary for me to take action under Section 1 (3) of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951. This relates to Mrs. X, aged 84 years who was suffering from diarrhoea and vomiting and was living alone in an insanitary state and not receiving the care and attention she needed. I obtained an Order and Mrs. X was removed to Foredown Isolation Hospital.

PROVISION OF MORTUARIES

There is no public mortuary in Southwick. By arrangement with the Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council, bodies from Southwick are taken to the Public Mortuary at Shoreham-by-Sea. In 1966 the number of bodies taken to the mortuary was 21.

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F O O D A N D F O O D P R E M I S E S

The Department has records in respect of 55 food trades in the district as follows:-

Bakers	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Butchers	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Cafes and Restaurants	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Chemists	.	..	.	.	.	.	2
Confectioners	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Dairies	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Fish and Chip Fryers	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Fishmongers	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
General Stores	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Grocers	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Milk Shops	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Public Houses	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Supermarkets	.	.	.	.	..	.	2

Certain of the above premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. These will be dealt with later in the Report.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Regulation 16. This Regulation relates to the provision of wash hand basins. It applies to all the premises in each of the above categories. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

Regulation 19. This Regulation relates to the provision of facilities for washing food and equipment. It applies to all the premises in each of the above categories. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

Contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations

On the next page is a table showing the contraventions of these Regulations found in 1966 and the number remedied during the year.

Contraventions of the Food Hygiene(General)Regulations 1960

R E G U L A T I O N			Found	Remedied [Ⓢ]
Reg. 6	Cleanliness of equipment	..	12	12
Reg. 8	Protection of food from contamination	..	5	5
Reg. 14	Sanitary conveniences	..	3	2
Reg. 16	Wash hand basins to be provided	..	2	1
Reg. 17	First-aid materials	..	8	8
Reg. 18	Accommodation for clothing etc.	..	4	5
Reg. 19	Facilities for washing food and equipment	..	1	1
Reg. 23	Cleanliness and repair of food rooms		19	18
Reg. 24	Accumulation of refuse etc.	..	12	12

Ⓢ Includes some found prior to 1966

Food Complaints Powers to deal with food complaints are provided in Sections 2 and 8 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

In 1966 the following complaints were received from persons who felt they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption. An investigation was made in each case and the vendors of the food invited to submit explanations.

1. Sausages alleged to be "sour and stale"
2. Sausages alleged to be stale.
3. Cake in a mouldy condition.
4. Apple turnover in a mouldy condition.
5. Canned meat in which there were 'foreign objects'.

In the case of No. 5 above the Public Analyst's Report revealed that the 'foreign objects' were food substances which were possibly less finely ground than usual in an article of this nature.

A warning letter was sent by the Council in the case of complaint No.1. Complaints 2, 3, and 4 were dealt with under the Food Hygiene(General)Regulations 1960. No action was taken in respect of No. 5.

One complaint of a mouldy pie received at the end of 1965 was considered by the Council in 1966. The Council instituted legal proceedings and the case was heard in 1966. The firm was fined £10 with £3.18.0. costs.

MILK AND DAIRIES(GENERAL)REGULATIONS 1959

One complaint was received about milk delivered in a dirty bottle and the Council resolved that proceedings be instituted under the Milk and Dairies(General)Regulations 1959.

Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 relates to the examination and seizure of suspected food. An authorised officer of a Council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in the possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and, if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption, may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a Justice of the Peace.

No formal action was necessary under this section during the year, but requests were received from trades people for examination of suspected food. Below is a list of foods found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered.

Food found unfit and voluntarily surrendered

Canned spam	1 lb.	Canned fish	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Canned lamb tongues	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Canned milk	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Canned chicken	6 lbs.	Canned vegetables	34 lbs.
Canned ham	55 lbs.	Canned fruit	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Canned steak	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Canned turkey	1 lb.
Canned pork meat		Canned honey	1 lb.
roll	19 lbs.	Canned beef	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fresh fish	56 lbs.	Canned soup	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fresh beef	66 lbs.	Canned puddings	10 lbs.
Corned beef	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Noodles	1 lb.
Ox-tongue	1 lb.	Chocolate	2 lbs. 14 ozs.
Baby food	1 lb.		
Canned cream	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.		

The main casuses which rendered the food unfit for human consumption were:-

1. Decomposition of meat and fish
2. Bone-taint in meat
3. "Blown" cans
4. Perforated cans
5. Rodent contamination

Disposal of Unsound Food Unsound food is taken to the Hove Destructor by arrangement with the Hove Corporation.

Registered Food Premises. In accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, food premises have to be registered for the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale,

of ice-cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. Below is shown the number of premises on the Council's Register at the end of the year.

Premises registered for the sale of ice-cream 29

Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages * or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. 11

* Five butchers shops in the district manufacture sausages.

Ice-Cream Twenty-two samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the Methylene Blue Test, which is the prescribed test for ice-cream, and were reported on as follows:-

Grade	I	-	20
Grade	II	-	2
Grade	III	-	-
Grade	IV	-	-

Grades I and II are satisfactory. Grades III and IV are unsatisfactory.

MILK

Local authorities are required by the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 to keep a Register of persons carrying on the trade of milk distributor and of all dairy premises, other than dairy farms, in their district.

At the end of 1966 twenty seven persons were registered to sell milk in the district and two dairy premises were registered.

All milk sold to the public must bear one of the special designations. In accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963, the special designations are (a) Untreated (b) Pasteurised and (c) Sterilised. Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965 which came into operation on October 1st, 1965 a new special designation "Ultra Heat Treated" was prescribed.

The special designated milks have to comply with certain prescribed tests and in 1966 twenty-five samples of Untreated Milk (farm bottled) were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the appropriate prescribed test. Twenty-three samples satisfied the prescribed test and one sample failed to do so. The failed test was reported to the Divisional Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food which is the authority for the issuing of licences in respect of Untreated (farm bottled) milk. In one case the test was void, the permissible atmospheric shade temperature having been exceeded.

Biological Examination of Milk During 1966 samples of Untreated (farm bottled) milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli and the brucella organism. The reports on 22 samples were negative. From one sample *Brucella Abortus* type 2 had been isolated. This milk came from a farm situated outside the District and I notified the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned.

In respect of two samples, no report could be given because the guinea pigs died.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT 1958

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1958

There are no slaughterhouses in the District.

LICENSING ACT, 1964

One application for renewal of registration made in 1966 was granted.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises in the District.

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H O U S I N G

In relation to housing, local authorities have duties under the Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961 and under the Housing Acts.

Under the Public Health Act 1936 the main action taken is in respect of Nuisances - their discovery and abatement. These are dealt with earlier in this Report.

Other aspects of housing are dealt with under the Housing Act 1957 and other relevant Acts, which are mentioned on this and the following two pages.

HOUSING ACT 1957

Part II deals with the provisions for securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses

Part III deals with Clearance Areas

Part IV deals with the abatement of Overcrowding

No action was taken by the Council in respect of the above parts of the Housing Act 1957.

Provision of Housing Accommodation

There follows a summary showing the number of units of housing accommodation a) completed and b) in the course of construction in 1966 by the Council and by private developers respectively.

Council Housing

Number of units of accommodation completed by the Council in 1966	.	12
Number of units of accommodation under construction but not completed by 31.12.66	.	54

Private Housing

Number of units completed in 1966	.	9
Number of units under construction	.	35

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

Discretionary Grants

In accordance with Section 30 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958, grants may be made by local authorities to help owners to improve houses to a good standard or to convert them into flats. These grants are known as Discretionary Grants.

In 1966, the Council paid £131. 4s. 6d. and £154.10.10 respectively in respect of two applications for discretionary grants.

Standard Grants

In accordance with the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 (as amended by the Housing Act 1961 and the Housing Act 1964) local councils are required to make grants known as Standard Grants for the provision of all or any of the following amenities which a house lacks:-

- a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom;
- b) a wash hand basin;
- c) a hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower, at a wash hand basin and at a sink;
- d) an inside water closet;
- e) a satisfactory food store.

These grants can be claimed as a right subject to certain conditions.

In 1966, the Council paid £70 in respect of one application for a Standard Grant.

Compulsory Improvement of Dwellings

The Housing Act 1964 - Part II - makes provision for the compulsory improvement of dwellings. No action was taken in 1966 under this Act.

Modernisation of Council Houses

The Council is carrying out a programme (1958-1968) of modernisation of Council houses.

HOUSING ADVANCES

In accordance with the provisions of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts and of Section 43 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958, local councils may make advances to assist persons in the purchase or construction of houses.

In 1966 the Council paid £20,695. 11. 5. in respect of applications under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, and £27,304. 4s. 10d. in respect of applications under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958.

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F A C T O R I E S S H O P S A N D O F F I C E S

Under the Factories Act 1961, District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories. These differ according to whether the factory is a power factory or a non-power factory, i.e. whether mechanical power is or is not used.

In the case of non-power factories, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences.

In power factories the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirement relating to the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork.

The law relating to outworkers is dealt with in Sections 133 and 134, Part VIII of the Factories Act.

The classes of outwork to which the provisions relate are specified by Regulations made by the Minister of Labour.

Section 133 of the Factories Act requires the occupier of every factory and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers.

A copy of the list is required to be sent to the Local Authority where the factory is situated and if the place of employment of the outworker is outside the district in which the factory is situated the Council of that District is required to forward the name and address of any outworker to the appropriate District Council.

Section 134 of the Act applies to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises.

On the next two pages are tables showing the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act 1961, to be furnished by Medical Officers of Health in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to
health (including inspections made by Public
Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	3	2	2	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	54	25	8	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	57	27	10	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork - (Sections 133 and 134)

The Department has records of a total of 59 outworkers, the classes of homework in which they are engaged being embroidery (3), furniture covers (1), trimmings (40), and wearing apparel (15). There were no contraventions found under Section 133 of the Act and no instances of work in unwholesome premises were found during the year.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found;

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	8	1	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	-	1	-	-
Total	12	2	1	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Act which makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in offices, shops and certain railway premises, came into operation in 1964. The Public Health Inspector was appointed under Section 52(1) of the Act to carry out the duties as part of his duties as Public Health Inspector.

Below are tables and other particulars showing the operation of the Act during 1966. There were no exemptions.

Table A. Registrations and General Inspections

CLASS OF PREMISES	Number regist. during year	Total No. regist. at end of year	Number receiving a general inspection during year. (reg. premises)
Offices	1	25	1
Retail shops	3	61	-
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	3	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	2	9	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	7	98	1

19 contraventions were found. There were no prosecutions.

Table B. Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors
to registered premises - 37

Table C. Analysis of persons employed in reg. premises
by workplace

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	177
Retail shops	255
Wholesale departments, warehouses	30
Catering estab. open to the public	47
Canteens	1
Fuel storage depots	1
TOTAL	511
Total males 211 Total females 300	

One accident was notified under Section 48.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspector during 1966. 276 complaints were received and dealt with.

List of complaints received and dealt with

Accumulations	.	.	.	.	4
Atmospheric Pollution	.	.	.	.	1
Drainage	.	.	.	.	15
Dustbins	.	.	.	.	62
Food Premises	.	.	.	.	1
Housing	.	.	.	.	13
Keeping of Animals	.	.	.	.	1
Noise	.	.	.	.	4
Rats and Mice	.	.	.	.	115
Unsound Food	.	.	.	.	10
Verminous Premises	.	.	.	.	7
Water Supply	.	.	.	.	1
* Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	42

* These concerned such matters as wasps' nests, bees, smells, animals killed in road accidents and requiring disposal, and footpaths fouled by dogs.

INSPECTIONS, REINSPECTIONS, VISITS ETC.

Atmospheric Pollution	.	.	.	.	77
Dairies	.	.	.	.	13
Factories	.	.	.	.	27
Food Premises	.	.	.	.	173
General Sanitation					
a) Accumulations	.	.	.	.	29
b) Drainage	.	.	.	.	94
c) Dustbins	.	.	.	.	182
d) Keeping of Animals	.	.	.	.	4
e) Public Conveniences	.	.	.	.	2
f) Public Houses	.	.	.	.	10
g) Verminious Premises	.	.	.	.	25
h) Water Supply	.	.	.	.	1
Housing					
a) Housing Acts	.	.	.	.	21
b) Public Health Acts	.	.	.	.	85
Noise	.	.	.	.	57
Offices and Shops	.	.	.	.	37
Outworkers	.	.	.	.	64
Rodent Control	.	.	.	.	68
Sampling	.	.	.	.	41
Unsound Food	.	.	.	.	26
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	103
				Total	1139

INTERVIEWS

160

NOTICESInformalServedComplied
with *

Factories Act 1961, Section 7 (sanitary conveniences)	8	1
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960	1	1
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959	1	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	1	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	5	5
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 (drainage)	10	10
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75 (dustbins)	19	18
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 83 (verminous premises)	-	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 (nuisances)	12	8

Statutory

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 (drainage)	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75 (dustbins)	2	2
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 83 (filthy or verminous premises)	2	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 (nuisances)	2	2

*Notices complied with include notices served prior to 1966.

HOUSING DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIEDFoundRemedied*

Drainage including guttering and down pipes	8	7
Defective walls (fractures etc.)	2	2
Roofs leaking	5	5
Broken or perished wall plaster	1	1
Broken or perished ceiling plaster	2	2
Dampness in walls	3	2
Defective floors	1	1
Defective doors	1	1
Defective windows	4	4
Insufficient ventilation	1	1

*Defects remedied include some prior to 1966

A P P E N D I X

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

Following is a summary of Services provided by other authorities under the Acts mentioned.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946

The National Health Service Act 1946 makes provision for the following Services:

Hospital and Specialist Services

The provision of hospital and specialist services in the District is the responsibility of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and the Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee set up by this Board carries out the day-to-day administration of the hospitals which serve the District. These hospitals are:-

Southlands Hospital
Worthing Hospital and Courtlands
Recovery Hospital
Swandean Hospital
Arundel Hospital
Littlehampton Hospital
Zachery Merton Maternity Hospital

Personal Health Services

These Services are provided by the West Sussex County Council. They are:

The Care of Mothers and young children
Domiciliary Midwifery
Home Nursing
Health Visiting
Vaccination and Immunisation
Ambulance and Hospital Car Services
Prevention of illnesses, care and after-care
of persons suffering from illness
Home Help.

General Medical and Dental Services

The National Health Service Executive Council exercises the functions with respect to the provision of services under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959

The Local Authority Services under this Act are provided by the West Sussex County Council.

The hospitals in the area providing treatment under the Act are Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester; St. Francis' Hospital, Haywards Heath; and The Acre, Worthing.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

The West Sussex County Council, as Welfare Authority, provides a Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped persons.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The West Sussex County Council, in its capacity as Local Education Authority, is responsible for the provision of the School Health Service.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are available for the examination of specimens and samples at:-

The Public Health Laboratory, Brighton

Southlands Hospital

The Public Analyst's Laboratory, Lewes.

